

The

Philanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother • • • • therefore is this distress come upon us.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

VOLUME I. NO. 10. NEW SERIES.

WHOLE NO. 109.

THE PHILANTHROPIST,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
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POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

"My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty—
Of thee I sing!"

I would I were a bard of might,
With swift, bright thoughts, and soul of flame,
With rapid verse, and fancy flight,
With laurel wreath, and glorious name!
What theme should me inspire,
And capture bring,
While of my thrilling lyre
I woke the string?

I'd sing my country best—
The exile's home;
And thou, Queen City of the West,
A modern Rome,
Begin with seven mighty hills,
Wash'd by Ohio's tide,
Whose praise my spirit thrills,
And wakens joyous pride!
Fair Cincinnati! thee I sing,
Thro' future years my vision fling,
And mark the triumphs of that day
When long hath slept thy moulderin' clay,
And diadem of splendor crowneth thee—
The crown of mighty thought—that ay must be
The noblest claim where man is free!

I would I were a bard of might,
With voice of melody, and eye
Of light—aye, gifted with the sight
Of every mystery great and high;
While meaner thoughts within should die,
What noble theme should wake delight?

I stand within the capitol,
A glorious pile!—

I view each fair and lofty wall—

Tread each aisle—

And gazing to the arched dome,
Cry rapt'rously, Hail! freedom's home!

When straight the clanking chain—

The shrill sharp lash of pain—

The curse of the tyrant fears,

My shrinking spirit pierce,

And slaves go past me there!

Where shall I hide me—where?

I would I were a bard of might,

With laurel wreath, and soul of flame,

With light—aye, gifted with the sight

Of every mystery great and high;

While meaner thoughts within should die,

What noble theme should wake delight?

And rugged bough—and cheek full pale,—

It is my country's shame!

Land of many a glorious name!—

Cruel in battle—faithless found—

Perjur'd in treaties,—from the ground

The cry of blood to Heaven high,

Rises thro' the echoing sky,

And clouds fast gath'ring frown reply,

Blood of the simple forest child,

The native denizen of the wild—

I hear the sigh—the heart doth groan—

I see toward the dim west wave,

Torn from his olden Father's grave,

The exil'd people wandering lone.

A nation's ruins—there they stand,

A weak, out-rag'd, heart-broken band!

Hush'd their wild-wind hunting shout,

Their howl—all broken—council fire out—

Despair encamps their stern proud men,

Where yet no burning tear hath been,

While desolating destiny

Pursues them from the White man's eye.

My country! holy, rev'rend name—

Land of departed worthiness fame;

I bow my soul to dust—

I cannot brook thy shame!

I would not utter, but I must

The thought that o'er me came.

VIVIAN.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

A Picture of the South.

From the New York American.

SENATOR KING AND THE VERNON MEMORIAL.

This gentleman suffered himself to become much excited on the presentation to the Senate of the United States of the memorial of the legislature of Vermont, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas, because of a statement it contained calling in question the good order of the South for some time past. The part of the memorial referred to is this:

"The anarchy and disorder that now prevail at the South; the apparent overthrow of late, of her own constitutional and legal barriers, erected for the security of the citizens, and the seeming want of power in her proper authorities to re-establish them; the illegal outrages which her own citizens, as well as those from the free states, have suffered for the last two or three years, in the South, and to which it would appear, up to this time they are exposed—outrages that, so far as your committee (of the Vermont legislature) have the means of information, have, in many instances, been provoked by an honorable advocacy of liberty, and a condemnation of slavery not less honorable; or, from a suspicion that the one was honored and the other detested; outrages that have passed by unpenalized and unnoticed by the proper tribunals where they have been perpetrated; these, and other fearful sacrifices of important interests by the North," &c.

The above statement the honorable Senator from Alabama pronounces to be "false and insulting to the South." If now it can be proved to be true, from innumerable facts that are unquestionable on the score of authenticity, Mr. King ought

to take pleasure in withdrawing the charge that it is "insulting" to the South. With some of these facts I will now endeavor to refresh the honorable gentleman's memory. I am surprised that he should have forgotten them; still more, if knowing them, that he should hazard his reputation by such a rash and unwarranted remark.

1. A few years ago, Mr. Pinney (who has since been governor of Liberia) on returning from Africa, visited the South, with the hope of exciting an interest there favorable to the colonization scheme. In Columbia, S. Carolina, he delivered a discourse recommending to the charitable consideration of his hearers the education of the native children and youth within the limits of the Liberian Colony.

The discourse was considered, by some of influence enough to stir up a mob, as interfering with slavery. A mob was raised, with the purpose of proceeding to the grossest personal indignity—if not to still greater extremity than Mr. Pinney; and it was as much as the few friends that were left him could do to screen him from their fury, by privately hurrying him out of the country. This riotous proceeding, by which a freeman was exiled, was passed by unnoticed and unpunished by the proper tribunals of the country.

2. A few years since, in Perry county, Alabama, (at no very great distance from the residence of the honorable Senator) a slave stabbed a white man. He was seized, tied to a tree, and, without the form of trial, burnt to death by a slow fire; and this, too, in the presence of so large a number of wealthy and influential persons, that it was thought useless even to attempt their arrest and punishment by any individual process.

3. M'Intosh, a free coloured man at St. Louis, Missouri, last year wounded the sheriff of the county, who had arrested him. He was seized and put in jail, to be tried for the offence of murder. There was no apprehension, that he would escape either from the custody of the jailer, or from the just sentence of the law. He was openly and forcibly taken from the jail by a multitude of people; tied to a tree, and burnt to death with a slow fire, whilst his prayers to God, his entreaties to be put to death at once, and the shrieks that his agony extorted from him, were answered by taunts and revilements from the surrounding assemblage. None of these murderers have ever been called in question for their crime.

4. In the year 1836, a slave was burnt to death in Arkansas in the same way. The perpetrators of the murder, so far as is known, have not been prosecuted in any court.

5. In July, 1835, five American citizens were publicly hanged on a scaffold in Pittsburgh, Pa., till they were dead, without even the form of a trial. The house they occupied was forced by a band of citizens—they were seized—and all of them at once executed, one of them scarcely having life, from a wound received in defending his house. The perpetrators of this act have never been questioned for it before any judicial tribunal.

6. About the same time, a gentleman, named Robinson, was seized by the populace, as he was travelling in Virginia, and, without any trial, scourged almost to death. It turned out that they mistook the person—their violence being intended for another. No one was questioned for this painful and degrading violation of the person of a citizen.

7. In August, 1835, Mr. Anson Dresser, a citizen of Ohio, whose business took him into the state of Tennessee, was apprehended at the instance of a "Vigilance Committee," made up of 60 of the influential and wealthy citizens of Nashville; he was brought before it for trial, the mayor of the city assisting; he was condemned to banishment from the state, and to receive twenty stripes on his bare body. The sentence was executed, so far as the scourging was concerned, by the marshal of Nashville, in the public square of the city, amidst the insults and execrations of the surrounding multitude, composed in part of the members of the committee. The officers of the law have made no attempt to bring any of these trespassers to justice.

8. In 1836, Mr. Kircher, a citizen of New Jersey, being in the state of Georgia, and in the prosecution of a lawful business, was apprehended at the instance of a "Vigilance Committee," made up of 60 of the influential and wealthy citizens of Nashville; he was brought before it for trial, the mayor of the city assisting; he was condemned to banishment from the state, and to receive twenty stripes on his bare body. The sentence was executed, so far as the scourging was concerned, by the marshal of Nashville, in the public square of the city, amidst the insults and execrations of the surrounding multitude, composed in part of the members of the committee. The officers of the law have made no attempt to bring any of these trespassers to justice.

9. In January, 1837, Mr. Hopper (of the Society of Friends) of this city, went to Savannah, Georgia, on commercial business. A short time after he had taken lodgings at one of the hotels, the populace broke into his room, and on the charge that he was an abolitionist, seized and broke open his trunk, and ransacked its contents, to find evidence that he was an abolitionist. The mayor of the city was present, and assisted in the search. A heavy fall of rain, which dispersed the multitude for a short time, afforded Mr. Hopper an opportunity of making his escape; he took refuge in a New York vessel lying in the harbor, and removing from it (where he was not safe) to another vessel just about to sail, he came off with his life, his business being left unfinished. Those open violators of the law, it is believed, have not been prosecuted for their criminal act.

10. The last autumn, a projected negro insurrection was pretended to be discovered on the River, Louisiana, with the stereotyped accompaniment of killing all the white men, and saving all the white women. Nine slaves and three free colored men were forthwith hanged without trial. One white man was shot by a Mr. Fusiller; and it was determined forthwith to expel all the free colored people from that neighborhood. I have, as yet, seen no account that these murderers have been questioned in any court of Louisiana.

11. In the latter part of September, Captain Hugget, (a resident of this city,) of the schooner Polly, was lying at Jacksonville, in Ohio. It being rumored that he was an abolitionist, some fifty or sixty of the populace crowded into the store where he was transacting business preparatory to sailing; some crying out, "hang him," others, "tar and feather him." They then tried to drag him into the street, but before they accomplished their object, the captain of a military guard coming by, and learning the story, he was rescued from their power. Captain Hugget sailed for Charleston, where he was dismissed by the owner of the vessel from his service, he having heard that the mob would be waiting for Captain H. at a point where the schooner would touch. Captain H. came on to Georgetown, S. C., where he got command of another vessel. But in two days the

story came on in the papers, and a great commotion was raised. The mob got tar and feathers ready, and applied to the chairman of the vigilance committee, who happened to be the employer of Captain H., and, as the newspaper account says, a "pious man." This same pious chairman of a vigilance committee contrived to protect him till he could be sent away from the country, after being obliged to relinquish his contract as captain of the vessel. So far as I have heard, none of the parties to these outrages have been punished.

12. The post-office in Charleston was broken open, rifled of its contents, which were publicly burnt in the streets of that city, in the presence of a large assemblage, made up in part of the most respectable and wealthy of the population. Of this flagrant violation of the laws no notice has been taken by any judicial tribunal.

13. The most influential newspapers in the Southern cities (especially New Orleans) have advised the citizens to adopt the most rigorous injunctions for persons being suspected of being abolitionists, that they may be brought before vigilance committees, to be dealt with as they may think proper. The strictest espionage has been kept up at hotels, and of steamboats and vessels, arriving. This misdemeanor of the newspapers against the public peace and against public justice, has been passed by unpunished and unnoticed by the judicial officers of the South.

14. The continued existence throughout the South of vigilance committees unauthorized by the laws of the states in which they are found, and inflicting even capital punishment, is incontrovertible evidence that the laws themselves have no power. When such combinations of the citizens are made the substitutes of courts, it shows that the latter have lost their authority.

15. Not many years since, Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, asserted on the floor of Congress, that "caravans" of African slaves were smuggled into the Southern states to a deplorable extent. About the same time Mr. Middleton, member of Congress from S. C., declared it to be his belief, "that 13,000 Africans were annually smuggled into the Southern states." Mr. Wright, of Md., estimated the number at 15,000." A wealthy landholder of Louisiana told Miss Martineau, in 1835, that "the annual importation of native Africans (smuggling) was from 13,000 to 15,000." It is probable he spoke of Louisiana alone. The President of the U. S. in his last annual message, speaking of the navy, says—"The large force under Commodore Dallas (on the West India station) has been most actively and efficiently employed in protecting our commerce, in preventing the importation of slaves," &c. I ask the hon. Senator from Alabama, how many instances he can give, during the 17 years that he has been in the Senate, where the proper authorities of the South succeeded in punishing, or even arraigning, these daylight and wholesale violators of the law?

16. In conclusion, I would ask Senator King, if any one who was publicly known to entertain the sentiments of the abolitionists, would be safe in his person or his life from the fury of the people for a single day in any of the cities of the planting South? Would they be so in Columbia, S. C., or in Tuscaloosa, or in Jackson, or in any village whatever of the South? Would the laws give any protection to Mr. Gerrit Smith, or Arthur Tappan, or to Dr. Channing (men of the most blameless lives)—or even to the venerable John Quincy Adams, laden as he is with the honors of the country, should any of them be found in a Southern city or village? Senator King would not, I think, venture the assertion, that the laws of the South could not give them any assurance of personal security that could be relied on for an hour.

Now, if the laws of the Southern states cannot protect the most unpopular individual who may entertain sentiments the most obnoxious;—if they cannot restrain the populace from downright murder in open day, nor punish those who commit it;—if slaves are hanged almost by the dozen, without trial;—if the free colored people are also put to death on bare suspicion that they have been concerned in instigating the slaves to revolt, and white men are shot on the same suspicion;—if the post-office is plundered, and its contents burnt in the street;—if "cargoes" of Africans, amounting in number to thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen thousand, are imported annually into the South;—if, I say, these enormities have passed for years unpenalized and unnoticed by the laws of the South, it seems to me that the legislature of Vermont have spoken a truth, and that Senator King's charge of falsehood must recoil on his own head.

A NATIVE OF THE SOUTH.

Fifth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The fifth anniversary will be held, with Divine permission, in the city of New York, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next. The public exercises will be in the Broadway Tabernacle, and commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The exercises will be Prayer, Reading the Scriptures, Abstract of the Annual Report, and several addresses.

Agreeably to the recommendation at the last annual meeting, the meeting of the Society for business will be held this year, the week previous to the anniversary, viz. on Wednesday, the 2nd of May, in the Lecture Room of the Broadway Tabernacle, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and be continued from day to day.

All the Auxiliaries are requested to send delegates, who are requested to report their names at the Society's Rooms, No. 143 Nassau-street, immediately on their arrival in the city.

The friends of the cause, throughout the Union, are invited to attend the Anniversary.

New York, Feb. 25, 1838.

LEWIS TAPPAN,
DUNCAN DUNBAR, } Committee
JOSHUA LEAVITT, } of
S. E. CORNISH,
S. S. JOCELYN, } Arrangement.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of human rights are respectfully requested to give the above notice an insertion in their respective newspapers.

THE EMANCIPATOR.

The Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen, and being rumored that he was an abolitionist, some of the vessel from his service, he having heard that the mob would be waiting for Captain H. at a point where the schooner would touch. Captain H. came on to Georgetown, S. C., where he got command of another vessel. But in two days the

ples, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward an enterprise to a speedy and peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of circulation for our paper. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS—\$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired.

All authorized agents for the

will have never done their duty as individuals, but only as voters; i. e. in their social capacity; and the state having never had the benefit of their example, will probably never abolish slavery.

Slavery, in fact, consists of all the masters in the act of owning all the slaves. Yet this objection affirms that, while the slave-code exists, an individual master may be innocent though he continue to hold his slave; and if one, all may be innocent in the same way; then the whole of the sin of slaveholding may be taken away while every slave is still held as property: the only guilt resting on the community being the *crime of not rescinding the slave code*, until which act, no crime is chargeable on the individual holder.

But there could be no crime in leaving the slave-code standing, seeing that what is permitted under it, must be done by the individual holders, no one of whom is doing anything wrong. If then, any one should, by abrogating the slave-code, command the individual master to give up the relation, he would justly cry out upon it as intolerable oppression, to command him to relinquish a relation in which he was doing and was like to do nothing wrong. Rescinding this slave-code under such circumstances would be itself sin; for law has no right to forbid any practice which is not wrong.

Now does it make any thing against the above, to say that the slave-code is the very thing which makes it innocent for the master to hold his slave, by obstructing emancipation and threatening the slave with injury if he is set free. For nothing is more clear than, if a law forbid what is right or requires what is wrong, that law should be disobeyed, and the master is guilty in not disregarding it.

Finally, This objection leaves no room for trusting in God. Where is a man's faith, if he dare not comply with God's regulations and requirements, until he thinks he can see how his compliance will operate well on all concerned? Such a mind is governed by its own discretion, not by the law of God, and is actuated by good policy not by spirit of obedience. He dare not obey God till he knows somebody else will not disbelieve him, and fears to do right by his slave lest others should do wrong. The same principle would justify him in not paying a laborer wages when there was a reasonable certainty somebody would cheat the poor man out of his money.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, March 13, 1838.

The Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society.

The anniversary of this Society will be held at Granville, May 30th, 1838. The season of the year will be favorable, and a more central place could hardly be selected. Of course, the attendance will be large. We would recommend to the different Societies throughout the State to meet in due season for the purpose of appointing delegates, and determining how much money they will raise for the ensuing year. We need hardly say to what objects the monies are to be applied.

Our friends are sufficiently instructed in this matter. Two things we must not forget,—1st, liberally to sustain the American Anti-Slavery Society, and 2dly, to furnish the Executive Committee of this State with the means of employing more lecturers. The whole State is crying out for lecturers.

The Presidency—Martin Van Buren—Henry Clay

—The Abolitionists.

We are not about to enter the arena of political warfare. The sole object of the following article is to remind abolitionists of the necessity of consistent conduct, and politicians of the propriety of looking before they leap.

It is assumed that in becoming abolitionists, men do not lay aside the duties of citizenship, and therefore should give heed to perform these duties wisely. It is further assumed, that as the anti-slavery cause takes precedence in the minds of its adherents of all party-objects, no political action of theirs can be right or expedient which conflicts with its claims.

There are some among us, who, either from inability to appreciate the obligations of their peculiar principles, or from an under-estimate of their importance, do not scruple, as political partisans, to fall in with movements decidedly hostile to that enterprise which they profess to love. To such we have nothing to say. Their moral vision has been dimmed, their hearts have been hardened by too great familiarity with the scenes of party-strife. From their devotion to the cause of human rights, nothing of moment is to be expected.

We have been a not uninterested observer of movements, respecting the nomination of candidates for the next presidency. Politicians are acting, as if no other interests were to be consulted than such as commonly regulate their conduct—as if no other feelings were to be regarded, but the feelings of those who may favor or oppose the present Administration. They proceed on one of two assumptions; either that abolitionists as a body are too insignificant to influence decidedly any election, or too much under party discipline and too indifferent to their anti-slavery obligations, to swerve one inch from the line their political leaders may draw.

The first assumption would be false. Abolitionists have power enough greatly to modify the results of elections, throughout the free states, and in many of them, to control the results. The other assumption is derogatory to their character and an insult to the spirit by which they profess to be governed. Time will show it falsity.

No consistent, honest-hearted abolitionist will vote for Martin Van Buren, should he again be nominated as a candidate for the presidency, unless he retract the principles to which he now stands pledged on the anti-slavery question. He will not vote for a candidate, who has labelled the character of abolitionists, apologized for mobs, and avowed himself the protector of slavery. What! help to give power to a man, who could dare to speak in soft terms of the nefarious outrages committed on the persons and property of the friends of the slave,—to apply that most generous phrase, "popular indignation," to a spirit that scorns the sacredness of personal rights, spurs the obligations of law, and, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter, has at length staked its fiendish appetite in the blood of one of the most fearless of freedom's sentinels,—to insinuate that abolitionists were wickedly aiming at the subversion of the Government, and heartlessly attribute to their "reckless disregard of consequences" the acts of savage violence that have rendered this fair land an astonishment and a reproach throughout the civilized world!

* See Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural.

What! bestow office on a man, who has "bent the knee to the dark spirit of slavery"—affirmed the gross heresy that "implied faith" to Virginia and Maryland, will forever forbid the abolition of slavery even in the District of Columbia, until these states graciously yield their consent, and pledged his veto in advance to crush any bill, having this for its object, no matter by what majorities of both houses passed! "No!" exclaims the indignant abolitionist, "much as I may admire the character of Martin Van Buren, I pity the condition of the slave more; fervently as I affect the political principles of his administration, my affection for abolition principles is still more fervent; rather let me be disgraced, than prove traitor to the cause of the slave, by conferring the highest office of the republic on the friend of slavery!"

Our Whig friends will find themselves in a similar predicament, should Henry Clay be selected as the candidate of the opposition. He is mentioned particularly, because the sentiment of the party appears at this time to be concentrating upon him. With the majority of abolitionists, the simple fact that Mr. Clay is a *slave-holder*, thus practically and perpetually denying the great truth on which abolition efforts rest—the equal rights of all men—is sufficient to determine their minds against him. But when to this it is added, that Henry Clay supported, by his influence and vote regularly recorded, Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, which were intended, so far as mere resolutions could avail, to curtail freedom of moral effort—which in sooth were avowedly got up directly to antagonize the whole scheme of abolition,—that, after having voted in favor of the first four of these resolutions, he took the business out of Mr. Calhoun's hands and became the originator and supporter of resolutions which declare, that "any act or measure of Congress, designed to abolish slavery in the District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland," and "any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any territory of the United States in which it exists," "would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of such territory;"—when, we repeat, these acts and opinions of Henry Clay are added to the fact that he is a slave-holder, it is manifest that the whole body of abolitionists are utterly inhibited by their principles from giving to him their suffrages.

"Ah! but remember how nobly Mr. Clay has maintained the right of petition." What if he has? Does it atone for his uniform pro-slavery conduct? Can the lovers of the Constitution and the principles on which it is based, find in his maintenance of this humble right, an equivalent for the mischief he has done, in attempting to curtail the constitutional powers of Congress by his naked heresies of "implied faith" to Virginia and Maryland, of "good faith" to slaveholders? These heresies, if entertained, entirely bar the powers of Congress in relation to slavery in the District and territories. Talk of an abstract constitutional right to abolish slavery there, when "implied faith" and "good faith" will forever inhibit its exercise? It is a bold attempt to humbug. If there be an implied pledge that slavery shall not be abolished in the District without the consent of Maryland and Virginia, Congress have no right to abolish it; the Constitution can grant no such right; the implication, if so clear as Mr. Clay affirmed it is, is as solemnly binding as if stamped on parchment.

It is time there should be a change. It is time that political leaders in the free states, be taught to look at home and consult the claims of liberty, not the demands of slavery. The people of the free states must be united on anti-slavery principles. Slaveholding influence, when exerted for the promotion of the interests of slavery, must be everywhere met and resisted. Such a public sentiment must be established at the North in behalf of freedom, to compel the obedience of the supine politicians, and purge out from our legislative halls and departments of Government the leaven of slavery. In all this, however, let it never be forgotten that our contest is not with the South. Sectional feeling we abhor. Abolitionists would destroy sectional feeling by destroying the cause of American slavery. No man will ever be excluded from their sympathies or fraternal feelings, simply because he may be a citizen of the South. Their only war is *against slavery*, the practice of which has a tendency to effect the grand object embraced therein."—(Passed January 17, 1824.)

confessedly pro-slavery in their character. Both parties perceive clearly, that in future their true interest will lie, not in sacrificing free-state principles for the sake of southern votes, but in maintaining their ranks undivided, by doing homage to those principles.

"To this complexion it must come." By every constitutional means, moral and political, we must strive against the system of slavery. It has too long held the country in subjection. The slaveholding interest has been the pet-interest of the nation. We shrink from making the presidential question a sectional question: with slave-holders it has always been such. By *union among themselves*, they have given the nation nearly all of its presidents. Only eight years out of forty-eight has the presidency of the American Republic been filled by non-slaveholders.

The present incumbent, though a citizen of a free state, has plighted his faith to slave-holders: had it not been so, he would not have received the vote of the South. At this very time, out of nine judges in the Supreme Court of the United States, only four are from non-slaveholding states. Numerically inferior as are slave-holders, they have nevertheless continued to maintain in the national councils, and in the chief departments of the Government, the practical supremacy. And what is the secret of all this? Simply, their *paramount devotion to the interests of slavery*. Always, no matter how disreputable in party-opinions, let the watchword be, "our domestic institutions," and they rally as one man around them. They know that slavery is an odious system; the moral sense of the civilized world has branded it with infamy; and ten thousand influences from the four winds of heaven are mustering for its overthrow. Under such circumstances they feel, that if maintained at all, it must be by presenting an unbroken phalanx in its support. This they have done, and we all know with what success; we all know by what management they have contrived to rule the political parties at the North.

It is time there should be a change. It is time that political leaders in the free states, be taught to look at home and consult the claims of liberty, not the demands of slavery. The people of the free states must be united on anti-slavery principles. Slaveholding influence, when exerted for the promotion of the interests of slavery, must be everywhere met and resisted. Such a public sentiment must be established at the North in behalf of freedom, to compel the obedience of the supine politicians, and purge out from our legislative halls and departments of Government the leaven of slavery. In all this, however, let it never be forgotten that our contest is not with the South. Sectional feeling we abhor. Abolitionists would destroy sectional feeling by destroying the cause of American slavery. No man will ever be excluded from their sympathies or fraternal feelings, simply because he may be a citizen of the South. Their only war is *against slavery*, the practice of which has a tendency to effect the grand object embraced therein."—(Passed January 17, 1824.)

Eliza J. Johnson's Case.
Feb. 26th, the House, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, again took up the resolution respecting the abduction-case. There are two men whose efforts to gain a certain sort of reputation we will help along, a little. ISAAC PARRISH, of Cambridge, Guernsey county, moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely. The motion was lost—yeas 36, nays 35. THOMAS J. BUCHANAN, of Batavia, Clermont county, moved its postponement until the first Monday in December.—Lost, yeas 21, nays 37. These men love their prejudices better than the laws; or perhaps they think that the kidnappers of another state are more worthy of regard than the laws of their own State. Whatever may be their thoughts, their actions are discreditable to their constituents.

The Preamble and Resolutions were then adopted—Yeas 37, Nays 23—as follows:
YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Bronson, Carpenter, Chambers, Clark of Huron, Clark of Galia, Codding, Cook, Curtis, Curry, Day, Dunlevy, Fitch, Foote, Ford, Gasten, Hostetter, Johnston of Carroll, Johnson of Cuyahoga, Johnson of Stark, Kelly, Kendall, Leonard, Matthias, Neil Ott, Perkins, Quinn, Richmond, Smucker, Thrall, Treat, Van Hook, Wetmore, Woodruff, Speaker —37.

NAYS.—Messrs. BUCHANAN, CARMAN, CARLIN, FARRAN, FOWLER, GRAYBILL, GREEN, GRUBER, HARRISON, HOAGLAND, HUBBARD, LEE, MEDILL, MCKEE, McNARY, PARRISH, PEPPARD, ROLLER, SMITH, STEWART, TRACY, TREVITT and WITTEM.—23.

We are not sure but that *this* is the first distinction, Mr. FARRAN, the Cincinnati representative, who won his legislative career. He has hardly gone far enough. Suppose he introduce in the House a bill, for granting a bounty to kidnappers, for every violation of the laws of Ohio they may choose to perpetrate. His course will then be consistent.

The names of Farran and Carpenter we see, but where was friend Given, our other representative? Was the responsibility too great to be shouldered?

Mr. Hammond of the Gazette thus remarks:

"The foregoing is not a party vote. Twelve members were absent!! Where were they?"
"This case has some attendant circumstances of most aggravated character. One of them is, that the woman sought a hearing before a judge, in Washington, Kentucky, which was granted, and a number of persons from Brown county were prevailed upon to attend as witnesses. One of them, on his return home, was waylaid, seized, stripped, and most brutally whipped. Another is, that after Mr. Fox disclaimed ownership, the woman was retained upon the claim of an alleged owner in New Orleans—which detainer may ultimately subject her to be sold into slavery for her jail fees!!!"

Petitions Lynched or Lost.

In the beginning of January we mailed several petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, directed to Alexander Duncan, with a request that he would present them. The number of signers amounted to 1062, all citizens of Cincinnati. With them were also enclosed petitions from Butler co. In a letter, dated Jan. 18th, Dr. Duncan informed us, that the petitions had not been received. We have heard nothing of them since. Our petitions have been *lynched, lost or mislaid*. We inquired at the post office in this place, but could learn nothing about them. As

packages, papers, &c., addressed to members of Congress are put in a separate packet which is not opened until it reaches Washington, we would thank the managers of the P. O. there, to see whether the petitions have not been accidentally mislaid. It is bad enough to have our petitions *laid on the table* in Congress, but altogether intolerable to have them disposed of by a still more summary process out of Congress.

HONESTUS.—An article some time ago appeared in the New York Commercial, over the signature of *Honestus*, whose chief object seemed to be, to abate the indignation of the public at the Alton outrage, by attributing much of its guilt to the lamentable Lovejoy and his fellow-sufferers. It is a dishonest attempt, and will meet with no countenance from the American people. The article was recently published in the Cadiz Sentinel, and followed up with severe comments from the pen of a female abolitionist. We trust the lady will furnish *Honestus* with a paper containing her strictures; they may help to open his eyes to the wretched sophistries by which he attempts to varnish over a foul and bloody deed.

Ohio in 1824.
A friend at Columbus has furnished us with the following:
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the consideration of a system providing for the gradual emancipation of the people of color, now in servitude in the United States, be recommended to the legislatures of the several states in the American Union and to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, a system of foreign colonization with correspondent measures might be adopted, that would in due time effect the entire emancipation of the slaves in our country without violation of the national compact or infringement of the rights of individuals, by the passage of a law by the General Government (with the consent of the slaveholding states) which shall provide that all children or persons now held in slavery, born after the passage of such law, should be free at the age of twenty-one years, (being supported during their minority by the persons claiming the services of their parents,) providing they then consent to be transported to the intended place of colonization. Also,

Resolved, That it is expedient that such a system should be predicated upon the principle that the evil of slavery is a national one, and that the people and the States of this Union ought mutually to participate in the duties and burthen of removing it.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to his Excellency the Governor of each of the United States, requesting him to lay the same before the legislature thereof, and that his Excellency will also forward a like copy to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, requesting their co-operation in all national measures which have a tendency to effect the grand object embraced therein."—(Passed January 17, 1824.)

REMARKS.
What does the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, in 1838, think of such resolutions? (Their colonization-bearings do not now concern us.) In 1824, Ohio believed that the abolition of slavery was fairly within the grasp of legislative power; that slavery was an evil, and a *national* evil, the responsibility of its continuance, and the duty of its removal being shared by *all* the states of this Union; that the people of the *free states* had a right to *interfere* by advice and suggestions for its abolition; that Congress had not only the power, but was bound in good policy, to provide, with the consent of the slave-states, *for its abolition*. In 1838, Ohio believes that slavery is a *domestic* institution, with which neither *Congress* nor the *free states* nor any *citizens* therein have a right to interfere by counsel, suggestion, or in any other way; that the responsibility of its continuance and the duty of its removal belong entirely and exclusively to the people of the *slave-states*. She has turned a complete somerset in her creed! Now, she almost shrinks from protesting against the annexation of Texas, lest it should interfere with slavery in the South! Now, she almost dreads to vindicate her laws against kidnappers, lest she should interfere with slavery in the South! Alas for the unity of the republic! Slavery has already dissolved the *Union* in the hearts of the people. We scarcely think of ourselves as *American* citizens, but only as Ohioans, Kentuckians, Virginians, Pennsylvanians. The *States' Rights* creed, as taught by Mr. Calhoun for the better security of slavery, is alienating the states from each other. Instead of the broad views of national policy and glory which governed our fathers, when they laid the foundation of this republic, we have *sectional* impulses, *sectional* principles, *sectional* objects. "Am I my brother's keeper?" may be said to have become the fashionable motto with the several states of the Union.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Royal Exchange of London was burnt down on the 10th of January.

Jan. 16th, the Italian Opera House at Paris was consumed by fire. Insurance had been effected to the amount of 300,000 francs.

Decem. 29th, the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg, Russia, was burnt to the ground. This edifice was so large, that 12,000 persons had been accommodated in it.

Alton.

The editors of the Western Pioneer, speaking of Alton, say—

"Notwithstanding all the unfortunate events which have occurred to retard her growth and injure her reputation, it is believed that public sentiment will correct the evils which have prevailed; and that the energy of her citizens will ultimately overcome all obstacles, and extend her influence and prosperity. Even now the people are carrying on improvements to the utmost of their means."

And they proceed to talk about the increased facilities for business, &c., &c. Of what account is all this to her community to bring the murderers of Lovejoy to justice? We have just received a letter from a friend residing in Alton, from which a few items shall be selected to show what attractions Alton holds out to the orderly, law-loving emigrant. J. M. Rock, whose name is already identified with the disgraceful scenes in that city, was recently tried for ringing the church bell on the night of January 1st, and giving the alarm of fire falsely. He was committed, but recommended to the clemency of the court. The fine was \$30, the highest the law inflicts being \$50. The sentence of the court was so offensive to some of the jurors, that they declared they would have cleared him had they thought the fine would have been so high! The jury in fact had agreed, before leaving their room, to pay all that might be imposed over \$10, and they subsequently attempted to raise the remaining twenty dollars by soliciting donations of individuals.

The resolutions of the present General Assembly on the subject of Texas—the original shape in which they passed the Senate was not essentially changed by the House. There was a preamble accompanying them in the Senate, which was stricken out in the House, and subsequently agreed to by the Senate.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a statement of the votes by which it was passed in the respective branches of the Legislature."

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in the name and on behalf of the people of the State, we do hereby solemnly protest against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a statement of the votes by which it was passed in the respective branches of the Legislature."

The preamble prefixed to them in the Senate was said to contain too much abolition in it to suit the nice feelings of certain members, and measures were taken to strike it out in the House, which succeeded, and on its return to the Senate, it was deemed advisable to concur in the amendment. The resolutions passed the Senate unanimously, and in the House with five dissenting voices.

The report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the petitions of sundry citizens of the State in regard to the repeal of certain laws re-

POETRY.

We fill up our poetical department this week with extracts from an unpublished poem, by a gifted correspondent, whose name is not altogether unfamiliar to our readers.—ED. PHIL.

Iceland.

See! where you blue wreath skirts the watery plain;
'Tis Iceland, daughter of the frozen main.
Her treasures few, her luxuries are none,
Save the cold comforts of the frozen zone.
The milky herd, the horned Alpine sheep;
Light horse and sledge over the snows to sweep;
The clumsy seal, the reindeer, and the dog;
The fuel-nose, and ocean-driven log;
The cellar-cottage and skin-cover'd boat;
And cold green surge where these frail vessels float;
These are the sum of all her earthly store;
And, blest with these, we need not covet more.
Hark! from the lowly cottage a soft sound,
A soft sweet whisper, steals along the ground.
Hark! for the toil-worn Icelander is there,
His full heart gushing in the breath of prayer;
Past are his six days' struggle with the sea;
A Sabbath, Iceland, God hath given to thee!
Hail, happy land! more favored far than ours!
Well may'st thou want our sunshine and soft showers:
The bleakest moor on all thy frozen coast,
Ice-bound and festered with eternal frost,
A soil more genial proves to human bliss;
Than the fair gardens of a land like this;
Where human passions, from due bounds broke free,
Swell the dark tide of human misery;
And wasp-winged avarice, to shun delay,
Hath made a rail-car of God's sacred day.
True—winter plays his rudest gambols there,
Roars through ice-hills and shrubs along the air;
But warm beneath the steamy turf ye lie,
Nor heed the howling of the polar sky.
Around the social lamp, thy light and heat,
Old legends travel and quick pulses beat,
And storied ages o'er a sunless glasse—
Like shadows pout upon a sea of glass—
Tell how the Geyser belches from below
A scalding column 'mid a waste of snow:
How awful Hecla wakes his giant sleep,
And rolls his fiery deluge on the deep—
The hopeless peasants mutter with horror stand,
While fire and flood devour the trembling land,
Now the scene changes. O'er the landscape bright,
The Borealis shakes her own of light,
And steamy columns dash athwart the sky,
Like gleams of sun-light from eternity:
The Iceland youth glide o'er the crusted snow,
And love and rapture in each young heart glow;
How pure, how free, how social every art!
How like to Heaven's own sunshine on the heart
Of him, who through those blighted realms had strayed,
When trust deserted, confidence betrayed,
Heaves the young heart along life's ocean driven,
Like a wreck'd sail beneath an angry heaven.

Licentiousness.

See, where he stalks by yonder evening torch,
The blotted victim of last night's debauch!
His parents, fond and foolish, loved the boy;—
He was the center of their every joy—
Their master, though their infant, fretful, vain,
Learned by feign'd grief his purposes to gain,
Grown to a man, submission never learned,
All law, all decency, is thenceforth spurned;—
Toss'd on his feverish passions through the day,
Or dozing in his den, a beast of prey,
At night he sallies forth new modes to try,
To lure fresh victims to his loathsome seat,
Or steals to the saloon, with hellish art,
To wind his serpent folds 'round beauty's heart,
The gay young flutter, heedless of her fate,
Laughs at his wiles, then struggles, but too late!
She sinks untempted among the loathsome things,
Which, to be vultures, need but vulture's wings!
The maddening cup cheerles on the dizzy round,
Puts out each conscience not already drownd;—
Their creeds and preachers with their vices chime,
And these all make community in crime.
Grim, wrinkled Anarchy whose teeth drop gore,
And mobs and riots join the wild uproar;
Bound by one common tie, the hate of good,
They choke Society with its own blood:
They reel, they reel, till Earth's old pillars shake,
The ruling devils in the hell they make.

Change.

Then be not timorous, still hope the best,
A changing state may in the end be best;—
While, all imperf., stopping where we are,
Death creeps upon us ere we are aware.
Each social state, though now adapted well
To serve mankind, soon hardens to a shell.
Health lives on motion: motion implies change,
All is progression; that is progress strong!
Who, if he could, would in his zeal to bless,
Transform mankind to status, motionless?
The same sad fate society must prove,
That moment, when her forms all cease to move,
And though change oft proves fatal, yet 'tis true,
Changes have introduced our blessings too;
And while some vessels have been wreck'd by storms,
Ten small fall down by decay or worms.
This world is an experiment, and life
Is truth and falsehood in perpetual strife;
Society still changes from the first,
Yet her last forms are far from being worst.
All still is progress, every one is thrown
In every morrow, on a world unknown;
And yet 'tis true, no measures of a day
Change the bright hopes of empires to decay;
The ruin works like paley, from within,
Its name, and history, and essence, Sin.

Land of the West.

Sweet Star of Hope! mankind hath followed long,
Through ages gliding like a mournful song;
And thou hast paused o'er this my native land,
And with the Star of Empire, ta'en thy stand!
On this blest shore, the joyous human mind,
Like some fair bird by fowlers long confined,
Escaped at last, darts freely o'er life's sea,
The bright plum'd songstress of sweet Liberty.
List to those soul-head notes, the stillness brings;
List! for the Muse interprets—thus she sings:

II.

Sweet is the sound of thy cold—flowing fountains,
Gilding all quietly toward the deep sea;
Sweet are the small birds that sing in thy mountains,
Still there is something far sweeter to me;—
Hearts full of sympathy, looks undeceiving,
Brighten'd by industry, chastened by care;
Like spirits of Heaven o'er mortal woes grieving,
Fairest, for beauty sternal shines there.

III.

Hail to the Land of the broad rolling waters!
Hail to the land of the mountain and pine!
Hail to thy sons, and all hail to thy daughters!
Pure gems of loveliness, long may they shine!
Rose-buds of virtue their minds still unselling,
Fragrant and faulsethe sweet flowers bloom,
While the changes of time are insensibly stealing,
Their spirits from Earth to the angels above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good Temper under Injuries.

But the most difficult thing which students find in the practice of the social virtues, is, to get over the ill-treatment which they receive from others, and retain their sweetness of temper. This, however, can be done. To guard his pupils here, the preceptors should teach them to look upon the misdeeds of others, not merely as crimes of which they are guilty, but also as evils by which they must suffer. When children have been ever so ill-used by one of their number, if the offender is brought up and they see him must suffer, their resentment commonly melts into compassion, and they wish they could save him the very blows which he is to suffer for maltreating them. So alas! murderers in the prisoner's box, and confronting the court, commonly excite more sympathy than the wretches whom they have butchered, or the friends whom they have bereft. The reason is, that the people see they must suffer the penalty of their crimes. Now, if pupils can be brought to feel that every instance of misconduct which they witness must shortly be exposed in the court-room of creation, and receive sentence in the concentrated gaze of an assembled universe! —and that those who are not wise enough to secure a substitute, will be compelled to endure the bloody inflictions in their own persons; let them once feel—habitually feel this, and resentment and hatred will drop out of their hearts; may, rather, they will feel such commiseration towards the ill-tempered and the vicious, that when they are in conscience forced to inform their teacher of vile conduct in others, they will do it.

—Sad as angels for the good man's sin,
Blush to record, and weep to give it in.”

On this point, I shall be pardoned for relating an anecdote which occurred recently in my own experience. Frances, a young miss of sweet disposition and agreeable manners, came to me in tears on account of rude and unkind treatment from one of her mates. I asked what provocation she had given: “None at all, sir,” and it was doubtless true. “Why then does she misuse you so? Are you quite sure you have given her no reason to be offended with you?” “None, sir,” she still insisted. I then asked Frances what she supposed was the real cause that her class-mate treated her thus; whether it must not be because she had a bad natural disposition? “No, sir,” again; “she would not accuse her of that, but she could not tell what she means by her conduct.” I then asked Frances, if she would be willing to take her classmate's turn of mind in exchange for the abuse of which she complained. “Oh, no, no!” she cried eagerly; “I would rather suffer ill-treatment myself than misuse others.” “It seems, then,” I replied, “that your class-mate's condition is, by your own confession, vastly worse than yours, so I shall reserve my sympathy for her. The same things of which your complain, will, doubtless, make her disagreeable to others, and will thus torment her through life unless she escapes from them. Thus, you see, you ought to pity and love her for the very things which you seem disposed to blame. For a bad disposition, is in this respect, worse than a broken limb—it is much harder to be cured.” I need not say, Frances left the room with a light heart and smiling face, and I heard no more of her wrongs. In some such way, may pupils be taught, that anger and hatred are both uncomfortable and useless; and that those who misuse us, will, sooner or later, be the greatest sufferers by their own folly.

J. B. BANCHARD.

*Campbell's Pleasure of Hope.

The Affections Trained by Example.

You may inform the intellect, in many things, by precept alone; but teaching the affections by precept, is a flat absurdity. There is a chameleon habit in our natures, which makes our feelings change their color to those we behold. What Horace has so finely said of the emotion of grief, may be repeated with equal propriety of the social feelings: “If you would make me weep, weep yourself.” Hence there is no more ludicrous spectacle on earth, than a pair of sturdy polemics, both claiming a profound acquaintance with the laws of the human mind, and both violating its simplest principles, by attempting to argue and reason each other into the meekness and love of the gospel. If one would just feel the emotion he wishes to produce, and let the other look in his face at the same time, he would accomplish his professed object, without uttering a single word.—If there be a sight to match this, it must be that of an austere, morose, overbearing or snappish teacher, hoping to lecture his pupils into cheerful and amiable beings. If ever a man should be able to blend a horror of vice and misconduct, with the utmost kindness to those guilty of it—if ever he should be above irritation, and private resentments, it should be when he undertakes the care of young minds. These are the qualities which conferred on Socrates, the prince of preceptors, his terrestrial immortality; and gave him such a mastery over the minds and hearts of his pupils, that his decisions were to them as the oracles of God.—Listen to the account of Socrates, given in the simple and beautiful narrative of one whom his instructions had raised to a pitch of greatness, which the human character has seldom attained, and never, perhaps in all respects, surpassed. “I observed I had a good effect upon them, showing their pupils by what means they may put their instructions into practice, and urging them to this by argument;—but I saw Socrates, exhibiting in him the goodness and excellence which he taught, a the same time, discoursing in the happiest manner, concerning virtue and all human perfections.”—*Ita.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Literary Periodicals.

I have seen so much valuable talent, so much industry, such untiring labor, ardent zeal, determined devotion wasted in attempting to build up literary periodicals in the West that the subject never rises, in my mind, without producing painful sensations. In these indignations is a large participator, W. have intelligence: we have wealth, or greatly the appearance of it—enterprise and industry are as our household deities. Plenty pervades the country, education is a topic that finds large space in our conversations, and in our public discussions. In fact, we have all the elements and all the motives, that a people can have to encourage and support literary periodicals. And yet failure after failure, in most competent hands, has taken place.—Disappointment has agonized the literary pride of the undertaker, in addition to wasting his strength and consuming his means. And yet the spirit of literary adventure rises and struggles for its pre-embrace.

Who, in the West, of literary acquisition, does not know something of Wm. D. Gallagher as an elegant and talented writer, an indefatigable cultivator of literature, and one who has labored much and sacrificed something to build up and sustain polite literary periodicals in the West? Neither his ability, nor his zeal has been seconded as they should have been.—But he is not disgraced.—He is about to make a new effort, in conjunction with Mr. Otway Curry, a young man who has grown up, in person and in acquirements, in our own forests. He has produced some poetical and other articles of high promise, and has been distinguished by a seat in the Legislature for two successive sessions. The prospects of the proposed new work, has been a short time before the public, but on law.—*Law Magazine.*

GROWTH OF THE WEST.—Population of Michigan in 1830 was 27,378; according to a recent State Census it is 182,000.

Population of the new States and Territories, created out of the public domain was, in 1800, 60,000; in 1830, 2,900,

because I was unwilling to put it forth without something more than a mere formal notice.

The Hesperian is to be published at Columbus, our Seat of Government, and it will be seen, that the plan of publication is different from any one yet attempted in the West. A single enterprising individual engages in all the business transactions; Mr. Nichols receives the work from the press and distributes it.—He obtains the subscribers, collects the dues, and keeps all the accounts. These annoyances to literary men, so almost universally mismanaged by them, are not to perplex the minds, or to take up the time of those who furnish the master of the work. Thus they are to have leisure for their labors, which is the chief desideratum, in literary avocations.

I feel a strong confidence that the work will deserve to succeed, and upon that, I assume something, to urge it upon public patronage. Nothing is required, but that the thousands who are able to make advantageously an exchange of *five dollars*, should not unadvisedly grudge to do it. If paid punctually in advance, the payer would never miss it, whilst it would go out, seeking association with other items of equal amount, congregating with them and forming a mass to be employed in procuring intellectual aliment, for all who are willing to partake of it.

SEMINARS IN NEW YORK.—The whole number of organized school districts in the State on the 31st of December, 1832 was thousand three hundred and eight, of which nine thousand seven hundred and eighteen of which reports were made to the commissioners of the common schools, and by the latter to the Superintendent. The number of children between five and sixteen years of age residing on that day in the district which have reported, was five hundred and thirty-six thousand, eight hundred and forty-two, and the whole number of all ages instructed during the year 1832, was five hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-eight.

The amount of public money distributed to the districts during the year by the commissioners of common schools, (including \$100,000 derived from the Common School Fund, and \$19,332 from local and town funds,) was \$335,895 10. This amount, together with the sum of \$436,346 46 paid by the inhabitants of the districts has been applied to the payment of the wages of teachers, making an aggregate of \$772,241 56 expended for that purpose. Of this amount, however, a few thousand dollars were appropriated in the city of New York to repairing and finishing school houses.

The average period during which schools were kept in the year 1832 in the districts, from which reports have been received, was seven months.

The number of academies subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University of this State, is now larger than it has been at any time heretofore. There were more than six thousand students instructed in those that made return to the Regents last year. Of those about four thousand five hundred were classical students, and such were devoting their attention to the higher branches of English education. It appears by the returns that the number of students attending the academies is increasing, and exceeded last year that of the previous year.

The amount of permanent capital invested in lots and buildings, in libraries and philosophical apparatus for the academies that reported to the Regents last year was nearly \$700,000; and the amount paid for salaries and compensation of teachers exceeded \$93,000.—*Gov. Marcy's (N.Y.) Message.*

FRIENDS OF THE N. Y. Evangelist.
SCHOOL OF MASSACHUSETTS.—We have received from the Secretary of the Board of Education a copy of the “Annual of the Massachusetts School Returns for 1837.”—This Abstract is prepared by the Board, from the reports received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, it makes known the condition and progress of the schools in all parts of this Commonwealth. The proprietors judge from letters daily received from physicians and the most intelligent citizens of various sections of our country, that no article, made known in the annals of medicine, has ever given such universal satisfaction, sustained so perfectly the assertions of its advocates, and so rapidly gained popular favor.

The proprietors, on their introduction, took special pains to place it in the hands of the most intelligent and respectable classes of community, and were guarded and cautious in their recommendations of its medical virtues. They are now satisfied, that it possesses virtues that cannot be ascertained by any other periodical.

There is no theory, that a large proportion of the diseases of America, and especially of the West and South, arise from hiliary derangement of some kind. Consequently, that medicine must be used, which will remove this cause and restore a healthy action of the hiliary organs. The Tomato medicine is certain to produce this effect, when taken in proper season. Hence its superior efficacy and greatest success in bilious fevers, affections, dyspepsia, diseases of the stomach and bowels, and headache; and when taken in connection with the “Wadatia,” it is an almost certain cure in affections of the lungs.

The company have hitherto declined publishing certificates of cures, and will do so to do, unless compelled to do it in conformity with the custom of the age. But, if any are given, in relation to the power and efficacy of this medicine, they can be easily obtained on the subscriber or any of the proprietors.

Those who are laboring under diseases that calomel has failed to remove, those who have tried “every thing” until they have become discouraged and disgusted with medicine, those who have seen and felt the deleterious effects of calomel and mercurial nostrums, and those too, who esteem calomel to be the best of all medicines, are all advised to try this medicine.

SALIVATION cannot be produced by its use, and the fear of taking “cold,” while under its influence, is probably less than while using any other medicine.

The object of the proprietors is, to make it a permanent and valuable family medicine—one that may be safely substituted for a close-set of nostrums and mercurial preparations.

Not unfrequently, those who are travelling suffer much from change of climate, food and drink. To such, this will be found a valuable acquisition.

Agents will be appointed throughout the whole country, as soon as practicable. Persons wishing to become agents, will apply personally or by the recommendation of our friends, to

A. MILES,
One of the Proprietors and Gen. Agent.
pothecaries Hall, Cincinnati.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A fertile Farm of 110 acres, situated 19 miles from town, upon a McAdams road, having 65 to 70 acres in cultivation; two stone barns, a substantial Frame Barn, and a Frame House with four rooms, two porches and a cellar; also various outbuildings and a well. The land is rich, and favorably located for tillage.

A good Farm of 450 acres, situated 8 miles from town, with 183 acres in cultivation, many springs, and two orchards of 200 to 300 selected Peach and Apple trees. The improvements consist of a large Brick House, having many excellent rooms, a kitchen and two cellars; also a good Barn, a Smoke House, a Stable, a Well, and many buildings fit for comfort and convenience. The soil is very rich.

A Farm of 189 acres, situated 16 miles from town, and a few rods from Mc Adam road, with 60 acres in cultivation, the rest well timbered. The buildings are a Frame House, with a hall and three rooms; a new Frame Barn 68 by 30 feet, with a stable and a threshing floor also mews and various outbuildings. The soil is first rate, and favorably situated for tillage.

A Farm of 355 acres, situated 30 miles from town, with 70 acres in tillage; 3 acres of bearing Apple trees, several Springs, a Creek, a Well, a Log House, with three rooms, and other log buildings. The land is good, and well situated for a stock farm.

A desirable Farm of 320 acres, situated 8 miles from town, upon both sides of a Mc Adam road, having about one half in cultivation, the rest well timbered. Also a large Brick House 40 by 50 feet, with ten rooms, a hall and a cellar; a commodious Barn 45 by 60 feet, an extensive Stable, a Milk House, Corn Cribs, and other buildings, all frame; likewise a large Orchard, a Frame House covering Cider Press; two walled Log Houses, many Springs, a Creek and a Well. The land is good, and easily fit for cultivation, and the soil is first rate, and favorably situated for tillage.

A Farm of 189 acres, situated 15 miles from town, having some 120 acres in cultivation, the rest well timbered. Also a large Brick House 40 by 50 feet, with ten rooms, a hall and a cellar; a commodious Barn 45 by 60 feet, an extensive Stable, a Milk House, Corn Cribs, and other buildings, all frame; likewise a large Orchard, a Frame House covering Cider Press; two walled Log Houses, many Springs, a Creek and a Well. The land is good, and easily fit for cultivation, and the soil is first rate, and favorably situated for tillage.

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